## §50.13

implementation plan providing for attainment and/or maintenance of the lead NAAQS set forth in §50.16.

(Secs. 109, 301(a) Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7409, 7601(a)))

[43 FR 46258, Oct. 5, 1978, as amended at 73 FR 67051, Nov. 12, 2008]

## § 50.13 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

- (a) The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu g/m^3$ ) annual arithmetic mean concentration, and 35  $\mu g/m^3$  24-hour average concentration measured in the ambient air as  $PM_{2.5}$  (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers) by either:
- (1) A reference method based on appendix L of this part and designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter; or
- (2) An equivalent method designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter.
- (b) The annual primary and secondary  $PM_{2.5}$  standards are met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of this part, is less than or equal to 15.0  $\mu g/m^3$ .
- (c) The 24-hour primary and secondary  $PM_{2.5}$  standards are met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of this part, is less than or equal to 35  $\mu g/m^3$ .

[71 FR 61224, Oct. 17, 2006]

## § 50.14 Treatment of air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events.

- (a) Requirements. (1) A State may request EPA to exclude data showing exceedances or violations of the national ambient air quality standard that are directly due to an exceptional event from use in determinations by demonstrating to EPA's satisfaction that such event caused a specific air pollution concentration at a particular air quality monitoring location.
- (2) Demonstration to justify data exclusion may include any reliable and accurate data, but must demonstrate a

clear causal relationship between the measured exceedance or violation of such standard and the event in accordance with paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section.

- (b) Determinations by EPA. (1) EPA shall exclude data from use in determinations of exceedances and NAAQS violations where a State demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction that an exceptional event caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more national ambient air quality standards at a particular air quality monitoring location and otherwise satisfies the requirements of this section.
- (2) EPA shall exclude data from use in determinations of exceedances and NAAQS violations where a State demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction that emissions from fireworks displays caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more national ambient air quality standards at a particular air quality monitoring location and otherwise satisfies the requirements of this section. Such data will be treated in the same manner as exceptional events under this rule, provided a State demonstrates that such use of fireworks is significantly integral to traditional national, ethnic, or other cultural events including, but not limited to July Fourth celebrations which satisfy the requirements of this section.
- (3) EPA shall exclude data from use in determinations of exceedances and NAAQS violations, where a State demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction that emissions from prescribed fires caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of one or more national ambient air quality standards at a particular air quality monitoring location and otherwise satisfies the requirements of this section provided that such emissions are from prescribed fires that EPA determines meets the definition in §50.1(j), and provided that the State has certified to EPA that it has adopted and is implementing a Smoke Management Program or the State has ensured that the burner employed basic smoke management practices. If an exceptional event occurs using the basic smoke management